DOI:10.11931/guihaia.gxzw201805052

广西龙胜红瑶传统药用植物的民族植物学知识1

陈建设¹,曹丽敏²,粟新政³,曹明¹*

(1. 广西壮族自治区中国科学院 广西植物研究所,广西 桂林 541006; 2. 衡阳师范学院,湖南 衡阳 421008; 3. 龙胜各族自治县 林业局,广西 龙胜 541700)

摘要:瑶族是一个拥有悠久历史和灿烂文化的民族,红瑶是其中一个分支,因妇女服饰上的花纹图案以大红色为主而得名,其生活习俗饱含民族特色,他们对植物尤其是药用植物的利用方式,与其他民族不同。该研究采用经典的民族植物学理论和方法,访问调查了广西龙胜红瑶传统药用植物种类,根据植物拉丁名、中文名、当地名、用途、用法及药用部位,对其进行民族植物学编目,并与《中国药典》作了比较。结果表明:共记录到药用植物 95 种,隶属于 57 科 83 属,其中蔷薇科、百合科种类最多,分别含有 7 种,显示龙胜红瑶传统药用植物资源的多样性;全株入药的植物种类 41 种,占总数的 43.16 %,根入药的种类为 23 种,占总数的 24.21 %;再次是叶入药的种类,为 13 种,占总数的 13.68 %。药用植物的药用部位以全株、根及叶为主;治疗风湿类疾病的药物比重最大,达到 23.47 %,推测与其生活的环境有关;与《中国药典》比较,发现 71 种植物未被其收录,另有 17 种虽被收录但主治功效不同,被收录且主治功效大致相同的药物仅有 7 种,这为新型中药研发提供借鉴。最后探讨了龙胜红瑶传统药用植物的药用价值、资源现状及文化传承的问题。该研究为保存红瑶的民族知识、继承民族传统奠定了科学基础。

关键词: 传统药用植物,红瑶,龙胜,民族植物学

中图分类号: Q949 文献标识码: A

Ethnobotany knowledge of traditional medicinal plants among Hong-Yao in Longsheng, Guangxi

CHEN Jianshe¹, CAO Limin², SU Xinzheng³, CAO Ming¹*

(1. Guangxi Institute of Botany, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guilin541006, Guangxi, China; 2. Hengyang Normal University, Hengyang 610500, Hunan, China; 3. The Forestry Bureau of Multinational Autonomous County of Longsheng, Longsheng 541700, Guangxi, China)

Abstract: Yao nationality is a nation with a long history and splendid culture, which is distributed in provinces and regions such as Guangxi, Hunan, Guizhou, Yunnan provinces. Its distinctive natural cognition enriches our traditional cultural knowledge base. They are named because there are many bright red patterns on women clothing. Hong-Yao is a branch of the Yao nationality, their living customs are full of national characteristics, and their use of plants, especially medicinal plants, is different from those of other nationalities. An classical ethnobotanical investigation on traditional knowledge of medicinal plants was implemented among Hong-Yao communities in Longsheng, Guangxi. The inventory was given based on their scientific name, Chinese name, local name, usage and using parts. And traditional medicinal plants were compared with that in Chinese

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(31560090); 科技基础性工作专项重点项目(2012FY110300)[Supported by National Nature Science Foundation of China (31560090); S & T Major Project of the Science and Technology Ministry in China (2012FY110300)]。 **作者简介**,陈建设(1989。)。里,山东滨州人,硕士,助理研究员,主要从惠民族植物学,植物分类学研究,(F-mail)

作者简介: 陈建设(1989-), 男, 山东滨州人, 硕士, 助理研究员, 主要从事民族植物学、植物分类学研究, (E-mail) jianshechen@foxmail.com

^{*}通讯作者: 曹明,博士,研究员,主要从事民族植物学、植物分类学研究,(E-mail)caoming135@126.com.

Pharmacopoeia. The results show that a total of 95 medicinal plant species belonging to 83 genera and 57 families are recorded. Rosaceae and Liliaceae are the most species, which contain 7 species respectively. That reveals the diversity of traditional medicinal plants. There are 41 plants belong to the whole herb medicine, accounting for 43.16 % of the total. 23 species are the root medicine, accounting for 24.21 % of the total, and 13 plants are leaf medicine, accounting for 13.68 %. Part used is given priority to with whole plants and roots. Rheumatic drugs are the largest proportion, up to 23.47 %. Followed by external application drugs, a total of 18 medicinal plants, accounting for 18.37%, and again, 15 kinds of medicinal plants for the treatment of wind chill, accounting for 15.31%. This may be related to their living environment. We compared our study result with the Chinese Pharmacopoeia, there are 71 plant species which not be included in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia, and 17 species are included but have different effects, 7 plants are included and have similar effects. This provides a reference for the research and development of new Chinese Medicine. Hong-Yao villagers believe in the medicine God, which expresses the sincere wishes of the Hong-Yao people for their lives. The discussion on medicinal value, resource situation and cultural heritage about traditional medicinal plants is shown at the end. The present finding laid the theoretical basis for its traditional knowledge development of medicinal plants.

Key words: traditional medicinal plants, Hong-Yao, Longsheng, ethnobotany

瑶族是一个拥有悠久历史和灿烂文化的民族,其极具特色的自然认知丰富了我国传统文化知识宝库(费孝通和王同惠,1988)。我国瑶族总人口约263万,分布于广西、湖南、贵州、云南等省区。其中以广西最多,占全国瑶族总人口的62%(曹明等,2016);主要分布在金秀、巴马、都安等6个瑶族自治县,其余散居在龙胜、灌阳、三江等地。

红瑶(Hong-Yao)是瑶族的一个分支,他们自称"尤念"、"尤诺",因妇女服饰上的花纹图案以大红色为主而得名;而云南金平县的红头瑶(Red-headed Yao)则是因妇女以红色锥形头布包头得名,红瑶与红头瑶是瑶族的不同分支。广西桂林市龙胜县红瑶总人口约 1.3 万人(粟卫宏等,2008),早在东汉初年,红瑶先民就生活在这块偏远山地上,迄今已有 1 900 多年历史(李粟坤等,2012)。悠久的历史传承造就了他们饱含民族特色的生活习俗,对植物尤其是药用植物的利用方式,也与其他民族不同。

药用植物是我国传统医药中最重要的物质基础,其重要性不可低估(裴盛基和淮虎银,2007)。有关瑶族药用植物知识的报道较少,对其研究也较晚,最早的是罗金裕等人于1985年报道的广西瑶族民间常用且首次记载的药用植物 23 种(罗金裕等,1985),之后又于1991年补充了8种(罗金裕等,1991)。 芮雯等人报道抗肝炎类瑶族药 33 科 47 种(芮雯等,2005),赵冰清等人报道了瑶药白首乌的研究进展(赵冰清等,2006);樊溪源等人对瑶药铜砧做了质量标准研究(樊溪源等,2015)。但少有关于红瑶的民族植物学报道。该研究为新药物开发、植物保护、利用及文化传承奠定科学基础。

1 研究区域及方法

1.1 研究区域

龙胜各族自治县位于广西壮族自治区桂林市西北部,全县总面积 2 538 km², 109°43′—110°21′ E, 25°29′—26°12′ N, 东、南、北三面高而西部低,最低海拔至最高海拔垂直高差 1 777 m, 山峰与山坡常呈阶梯状倾斜。境内皆山,属越城岭山系,为南岭山脉的一部分,该山脉是长江水系与珠江水系的分水岭,

南北植物区系在这里交汇、过渡、分化,生物资源极其丰富(陈涛和张宏达,1994),为红瑶传统药用植物知识的积累和发展提供了重要的物质基础。主要自然植被类型包括亚热带常绿阔叶林、常绿落叶阔叶混交林等。瑶、苗、侗、壮、汉 5 个兄弟民族聚居此地。本研究选取具有代表性的泗水乡细门村孟山屯作为调查地点,村民常去的县城作为补充调查点,用于完善调查资料。

1.2 研究方法

查阅、收集和整理调查对象的文化、历史背景,了解当地的风土人情(席世丽等,2011; Alan,2013); 从文献记载中获取第二手资料也是民族植物学研究的一个重要途径,其中包括地方志、药物志、生物类期刊等。在调查过程中,还采用随机访问和关键人物访谈、证据标本采集与描述等,包括"提问法",即"5W+1H"法(王洁如和龙春林,1995)。记录药用植物的中文名、当地名、用途、用法、药用部位等信息,同时记录标本地标、生境、采集地点等用于室内标本的制作、整理、鉴定和编目。凭证标本存放于广西植物研究所植物资源与植物地理学研究中心120室。

在编目的基础上,将龙胜红瑶传统药用植物与 2015 年版《中华人民共和国药典》(国家药典编委会,2015)(以下称《中国药典》)进行比较分析并在编目表中备注,被《中国药典》收录且功效大致相同的记为"收录,类同",功效不同的记为"收录,不同",未收录记为"未收录"。

2 结果与分析

2.1 传统药用植物命名特点

红瑶人用瑶话命名传统药用植物,记录到的 95 种植物多为草本,木本及藤本植物较少。草本植物一般被称为某某草(tao),例如称芒萁(Dicranopteris pedata)为"Gěi nǐ tao";藤本植物被称为某某藤(dèng),如称石松(Lycopodium japonicum)为"Bing biu dèng";但存在特例,如光叶海桐(Pittosporum glabratum)是灌木,却称其为"Pán yáo fēng tao"。红瑶传统药用植物命名中,"草(tao)"与汉字"草"发音类似,"藤(dèng)"与汉字"藤"发音类似,"花(fa)"与汉字"花"发音类似,受到汉语的影响较大。

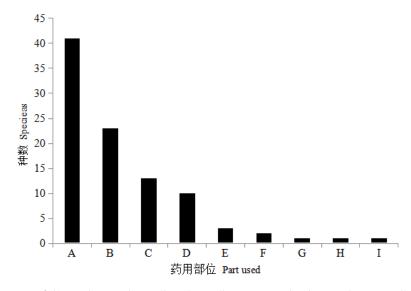
2.2 传统药用植物种类组成

结果显示龙胜红瑶的药用植物有 95 种,隶属 57 科 83 属。其中,蔷薇科(Rosaceae)、百合科(Liliaceae)、菊科(Compositae)的植物种类相对较多,分别含有 7 种、7 种、6 种;另外,蓼科(Polygonaceae) 4 种,忍冬科(Caprifoliaceae) 4 种,木兰科(Magnoliaceae)、禾本科(Gramineae)、野牡丹科(Melastomataceae)各 3 种。含 2 种以上的科共有 17 科,占到总科数的 28.07 %,这些科所包含的种数占到总种数的 57.89 %。其余 40 科各含 1 种,详见表 1。

2.3 传统药用植物药用部位划分

如图 1 所示,调查到的 95 种药用植物按照药用部位可以分为全株、根、叶、茎和叶、茎、果、叶和果、叶和根、花等 9 大类。其中全株入药的种类最多,共有 41 种,占总数的 43.16 %;其次是根入药的种类,为 23 种,占总数的 24.21 %;再次是叶入药的种类,为 13 种,占总数的 13.68 %。这三类药用植物的数量较多,所占比例之和为 81.05 %,其余种类较少。说明龙胜红瑶传统药用植物的入药部位以全株、根

及叶为主,其余部位利用相对较少。



注: A.全株; B.根; C.叶; D.茎、叶; E.茎; F.果; G.叶、根; H.叶、果; I.花。 Note: A. Whole plant; B. Leaf; C. Root; D. Stem and leaf; E. Stem; F. Fruit; G. Leaf and root;

H. Leaf and fruit; I. Flower.

图 1 红瑶传统药用植物药用部位划分

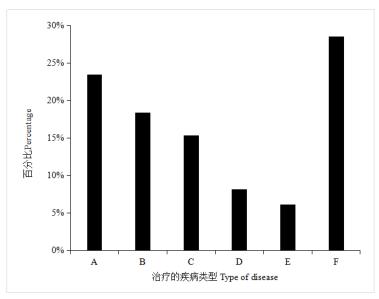
Fig.1 Division of traditional medicinal plants based on part used

2.4 传统药用植物治疗的疾病类型

同种药用植物的不同部位入药可以治疗不同的疾病,这类药材包括 3 种。如茶(Camellia sinensis),叶子可以治疗拉肚子、腹痛,而果可以治疗感冒、肌肉酸痛;空心泡(Rubus rosaefolius)全株可以治疗皮肤中毒(无名毒),单独用叶则可以治疗眼睛流泪;鱼腥草(Houttuynia cordata)也可以治疗两种病症,茎叶同用可以治疗发热,单独用叶可以治疗疖子。

对植物治疗的疾病种类进行统计,针对同种植物的不同药用部位,治疗不同的疾病,则该植物治疗的疾病种类将叠加统计(图 2)。将治疗的疾病分为六大类,分别为风湿类、皮肤类、风寒类、胃肠类、补药类及其它类。其中,治疗风湿类疾病的药用植物种类最多,共 23 种,占总数的 23.47 %; 其次是治疗皮肤病的药用植物,共 18 种,占比 18.37 %,再次是治疗风寒的药用植物共 15 种,占比 15.31 %。其它类药用植物虽然占到总数的 28.57 %,但因所包含的疾病种类繁多,如治疗便秘、小儿疝气、解蛇毒等,所以单独计算到每种疾病的药物种类就相对较少了。

龙胜红瑶对药用植物知识的认识和使用与其所处的地理环境、气候条件、生产生活方式存在紧密关系 (杜钦等,2016)。他们世代居住在高寒山区,寒冷、潮湿的环境导致风寒头痛、风湿等病症多发,另外居住条件差,皮肤类疾病也较多,因此调查到的传统药物中风湿类、风寒类以及皮肤类药物比重较大,三 类药用植物所占比例之和达 57.14%。



注: A.风湿类; B.皮肤类; C.风寒类; D.胃肠类; E.补药类; F.其它类。

Note: A. Rheumatism type; B. External application type; C. Wind chill type; D. Gastrointestinal type; E. Tonics type; F. Others.

图 2 红瑶传统药用植物治疗的疾病类型

Fig.2 Type of disease in the treatment of traditional medicinal plants

2.5 传统药用植物与《中国药典》比较

通过与 2015 年版《中国药典》比较发现,95 种传统药用植物中,未被《中国药典》收录的有 71 种,占总数的 74.74 %;被收录但主治功效不同的药用植物有 17 种,占总数的 17.89 %;被收录且主治功效大致相同的药物最少,仅有 7 种,占总种数的 7.37 %。

由于红瑶人时代长期居住在偏远地区,与外界联系少,逐渐形成了独具一格的民族用药历史。据村中草医介绍,有外界人士专门驱车前来看病,并且治疗效果甚佳,其医术也为周边村落的村民所熟知,可见瑶药仍然在当地村民的生产生活中发挥着重要作用。在其所用药用植物中,绝大部分未被《中国药典》收录或收录但功效不同,可为新型中药要发提供重要借鉴。

2.6 红瑶用药特色及神话传说

在长期与疾病斗争的历史中,红瑶人总结出了多种特色常用药材,如"虎药"、"牛药"、"风药"等;诊法与传统中医类似,有"看、问、闻";从用法上划分,有泡酒、内服、外敷、洗浴、熏、烫等。 其传承药水沐浴的习俗俗称"药浴",常用的药材有千里光(Senecio scandens)、丛枝蓼(Polygonum posumbu)、蜈蚣草(Pteris vittata)等,将多种草药煮水制成"百草汤"用来洗澡,可预防、治疗风湿等多种疾病;清明时节,家家户户制作、食用艾叶粑粑,可防治疾病等。

当地村民信奉药神,村里的草医家中供奉着一尊药神像,每到重大节日的时候,如三月三、端午节、鬼节等,草医都会对药神像烧香叩拜,进行供奉,祈祷全村人民身体康健,平平安安。如遇到外地人前来看病时,草医也会祭拜药神像,祈祷患者药到病除,早日康复,并且在患者离开时赠送一束稻草,嘱咐其带回家中烧掉。这些都表达了淳朴的红瑶人民对生活的美好祝愿。

3 讨论

3.1 传统药用植物药用价值

龙胜红瑶传统药用植物知识具有超过百年的实践基础,饱含民族特色,因此,龙胜红瑶传统药用植物知识不但丰富了传统文化知识宝库,为中药资源储备奠定科学基础,更为新型中药研发提供了新视角,开拓了新思路。在传统中医中药备受关注的今天,龙胜传统药用植物知识具有很好的开发价值。但由于红瑶没有本民族的文字,其传统药用植物知识只能依靠口传手授、家族式传授等方式传承,因此在传承过程中可能出现错误;另外,龙胜红瑶所用药物在药理学方面是否存在副作用或毒性也有待考证。因此,在这些宝贵知识得到推广应用之前需要更进一步的研究。

3.2 传统药用植物资源现状

近些年来,在经济利益的驱使下,当地人开始大面积砍伐森林,生态环境破坏严重,自然资源逐渐减少,不少重要野生植物资源濒临灭绝,加之当地人对名贵药材的过度采挖,导致野生药用植物资源越来越少。作者陪村民上山时,发现6株八角莲全被村民采走。采访时众多村民表示山中药材明显减少,村民的可持续发展理念淡泊。建议发展经济的基础上,也要兼顾保护自然资源。同时,加大环境保护的宣传力度,加强对村民的教育,实现生态环境的可持续发展。

3.3 传统药用植物知识传承

红瑶世代居于偏远山区,交通不便,保持着自身特色的生活方式,其丰富的传统药用植物知识至今仍在生产生活中发挥着极其重要的作用。但随着社会发展进步,红瑶受到越来越多外来文化的影响,尤其是现代医药技术的普及,使其传统医药知识传承面临较大的难度。加之年轻人外出务工,学习传统医药知识的人越来越少,而掌握传统知识的人越来越老龄化,这些宝贵的传统知识面临着流失、断代的威胁(龙春林,2013; Farrukh et al, 2006)。当地政府应加强对红瑶传统知识,尤其是传统药用植物知识的保护和弘扬,加大扶持力度,培养一批精通红瑶传统文化知识的年轻人,将这笔财富世代永久的传承下去。

参考文献

- ALAN H, 2013. New developments in plant conservation and the relevance of ethnobotany [J]. Plant Divers Resourc, 35(4): 424-430.
- CAO M, CAO XY, CAO LM, et al, 2012. Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants at periodic markets of Autonomous County of Gongcheng Yao in Guangxi [J]. Plant Divers Resourc, 34(1): 93-100. [曹明,曹小燕,曹利民,等, 2012. 广西恭城瑶族集市药用植物的民族植物学调查 [J]. 植物分类与资源学报, 34(1): 93-100.]
- CAO M, SU LY, MING X, et al, 2016. Ethnobotanical Survey on Traditional Knowledge of Medicinal Plants Among Yao Communities in Nanping, Guangxi [J]. J Inn Mongolia Norm Univ(NatSci Ed), 45(2):218-223. [曹明,苏礼英,明新,等,2016. 广西上思南屏瑶族传统药用植物知识的民族植物学调查 [J]. 内蒙古师范大学学报,45(2): 218-223.]
- CHEN T, ZHANG HD, 1994. The floristic geography of Nanling Mountain Range, China I. floristic composition and characteristics [J]. J Trop Subtrop Bot, 2(1): 10-23. [陈涛,张宏达,1994. 南岭植物区系地理学研究 1.植物区系的组成和特点 [J]. 热带亚热带植物学报, 2(1):10-23.]
- DU Q, WEI WM, MI DQ, 2016. Knowledge and existing status of medicinal ethnobotany of mangrove among Jing People in Guangxi [J]. Guihaia. 36(4): 405-412. [杜钦,韦文猛,米东清,2016. 京族药用红树林民族植物学知识及现状 [J]. 广西植物,36(4): 405-412.]
- FAN XY, WANG S, ZHOU XL, et al, 2015. Quality characteristics of Mappianthus iodoides [J]. Chin J Exper Trad Med Form,

- 21(4):55-58. [樊溪源, 王硕, 周小雷, 等, 2015. 瑶族药铜钻药材质量标准 [J]. 中国实验方剂学杂志, 21(4): 55-58.]
- FARRUKH H, IIYAS I, MUFAKHIRAH JD, 2006. Ethnobotany of ghalegay, District Swat, Pakistan [J]. Acta Bot Yunnan, 28(3): 305-314.
- FEI XT, WANG TH, 1988. Hualanyao social organization [M]. Nanjing: Jiangsu People's Publishing House. [费孝通,王同惠,1988. 花篮瑶社会组织 [M]. 南京: 江苏人民出版社.]
- LI SK, et al, 2012. Longsheng Hong-Yao [M]. Nanning: Guangxi nationalities publishing house, 4. [李粟坤等, 2012. 龙胜红瑶 [M]. 南宁:广西民族出版社,4.]
- LONG CL, 2013. Modern Ethnobotany: An Introduction [J]. Plant Divers Res, 35(4): 438-442. [龙春林,2013. 现代民族植物学引论 [J]. 植物分类与资源学报, 35(4): 438-442.]
- LUO JY, QIN XY, LIU YJ, et al, 1985. Investigation of Yao medicine in Guangxi [J]. Guangxi Med J, 7(3): 132-134. [罗金裕,覃显玉,刘杨建,等, 1985. 广西瑶族医药调查研究 [J]. 广西医学,7(3): 132-134.]
- LUO JY, QIN XY, LIU YJ, 1991. Investigation of Yao medicine in Guangxi II [J]. Guangxi Med J, 13(2): 90-91. [罗金裕,覃显玉,刘杨建,1991. 广西瑶族医药调查研究二 [J]. 广西医学,13(2): 90-91.]
- National Pharmacopoeia Commission, 2015. Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China I [M]. Beijing: China Medical Science Press. [国家药典委员会,2015. 中华人民共和国药典(一部)[M]. 北京:中国医药科技出版社.]
- PEI SJ, HUAI HY. 2007. Ethnobotany [M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Scientific & Technical Publishers: 146. [裴盛基,淮虎银,2007. 民族植物学 [M]. 上海:上海科学技术出版社,146.]
- RUI W, CEN YZ, XING YY, et al, 2005. Research on the antihepatitis herbal medicine of Yao Nationality [J]. Guangdong Chem Ind, (3): 65-68. [芮雯,岑颖洲,邢莹莹,等,2005. 抗肝炎类瑶族药的研究现状 [J]. 广东化工, (3): 65-68.]
- SU WH, et al, 2008, History and culture of the Hong-Yao [M]. Beijing: National Publishing House: 2. [粟卫宏,等,2008. 红瑶历史与文化 [M]. 北京:民族出版社: 2.]
- XI SL, CAO M, CAO LM, et al, 2011. A ethnobotanical study on mangrove forest ecosystems in Beihai, Guangxi [J]. J Inn Mongolia NormUniv(Nat Sci Ed), 40(1): 63-67. [席世丽,曹明,曹利民,等,2011. 广西北海红树林生态系统的民族植物学调查 [J]. 内蒙古师范大学学报,40(1): 63-67.]
- WANG JR, LONG CL, 1995. Ethnobotanical study of traditional edible plants of Jinuo Nationality [J]. Acta Bot Yunnan, 17(2): 161-168. [王洁如,龙春林,1995. 基诺族传统食用植物的民族植物学研究 [J]. 云南植物研究,17(2): 161-168.]
- ZHAO BQ, ZHANG W, ZHOU Y, et al, 2006. The research of the medicinal herb baishouwu [J]. Lishizhen Med Mat Med Res, 17(12): 2396-2340. [赵冰清,张为,周源,等,2006. 瑶族药白首乌的研究进展 [J]. 时珍国医国药, 17(12): 2396-2340.]

表 1 广西龙胜红瑶传统药用植物编目

Tab. 1 Inventory of traditional medicinal plants of Hong-Yao communities in Longsheng, Guangxi

物种	当地名	用途	用法	药用部位	中国药典比较	标本号
Species	Local name	Purpose	Method	Part used	Comparison	Specimen No.
风轮菜 Clinopodium chinense	Niu shi tao	皮肤红肿 Toxicoderma	捣碎,敷于患处 Mashed, apply to the affected area.	마 Leaf	未收录 Be not included	
半边莲 Lobelia chinensis	Suī tóu lián	发癞 Fever	揉碎,用米汤水泡,一起服下 Mashed and put in rice water for eating.	全株 Whole plant	收录,类同 Be included, similar	MS0021
苞舌兰 Spathoglottis pubescens		泻肚子 Diarrhea	煮水喝 Boiled for drinking.	根 Root	未收录 Be not included	MS0033
茶 Camellia sinensis		拉肚子,腹痛 Diarrhea, bellyache	将茶叶煮开(茶叶多水少),捞出,加入鸡蛋,同服 Boiled for eating with eggs in.	叶 Leaf	未收录 Be not included	
		感冒、肌肉酸痛 Cold, muscular soreness	煅烧,开水冲开喝水 Burned and put in boiled water for drinking.	果 Fruit		
翅果菊 Pterocypsela indica	Kū mā tai	止痒 Itch	揉碎,擦患处 Mashed and applied to the affected area.	마 Leaf	未收录 Be not included	MS0016
楤木 Aralia chinensis	Zhū jiāo ti	生疮 Sore	煮水喝 Boiled for drinking.	根 Root	未收录 Be not included	MS0053

物种 Species	当地名 Local name	用途 Purpose	用法 Method	药用部位 Part used	中国药典比较 Comparison	标本号 Specimen No.
•					未收录	
丛枝蓼 Polygonum posumbu	Yā līu tao	小儿感冒 Children's cold	煮水洗凉 Boiled for bath.	全株 Whole plant	Be not included	MS0017
臭牡丹 Clerodendrum bungei	Dăi chou gen	补血 Enriching the blood	猪肉吃 cooked with meat.	根 Root	未收录 Be not included	MS0051
		-t-#1 1 -t-	also to yet yet.	A Lu	未收录	
厚叶悬钩子 Rubus crassifolius	Bāng kē qí	皮肤中毒 Toxicoderma	煮水洗凉 Boiled for bath.	全株 Whole plants	Be not included	MS0039
如此見 <i>始</i> 了		皮肤中毒	煮水洗凉	全株	未收录	
粗叶悬钩子 Rubus alceaefolius	Bāng kē qí	Toxicoderma	Boiled for bath.	业体 Whole plant	Be not included	
大车前		退热	与鱼腥草、灯芯草同煮喝水	全株	未收录	
Plantago major	Zhū dié tài	Fever	Boiled with <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> and <i>Juncus effusus</i> for drinking.	Whole plant	Be not included	MS0013
灯心草	-	退热	与鱼腥草、大车前同煮喝水	根	收录,不同	MS0018
Juncus effusus	Dēng tao	Fever	Boiled with <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> and <i>Plantago major</i> for drinking.	Root	Be included, different	
地菍	D. 1. 1.	肝炎; 肌肉酸痛; 结石	煮水喝	全株	未收录	1.00010
Melastoma dodecandrum	Dŏng diăng di	hepatitis,muscular soreness, lithiasis	Boiled for drinking.	Whole plant	Be not included	MS0010
枫香	ш′	风湿,拉肚子	煮水喝;制作黑色饭	叶	收录,不同	MG0025
Liquidambar formosana	Hóng sōng	Rheumatism, Diarrhea	Boiled for drinking and used to make colourful rice.	Leaf	Be included, different	MS0035
杠板归	****	风湿、发热;消无名毒	煮水洗澡	全株	收录,类同	1.00010
Polygonum perfoliatum	Jié bĭu ti	Rheumatism, Fever, Toxicoderma	Boiled for bath.	Whole plant	Be included, similar	MS0012
			与芒萁同煮,将水含入口中		未收录	
狗牙根 Cynodon dactylon	Chān zi tao	虫牙、牙痛 Decayed teeth	Keeping the water in the mouth which boiled with <i>Dicranopteris</i> pedata.		Be not included	MS0007
				A tal.	未收录	
光叶海桐 Pittosporum glabratum	Pán yáo feng tao	风湿 Rheumatism	煮水洗凉 Boiled for bath.	全株 Whole plant	Be not included	MS0029
		1 -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> ->	de Ladas.		收录,不同	
海金沙 Lygodium japonicum	Dì gũ dēng	止痒;风湿 Itch, Rheumatism	煮水洗凉 Boiled for bath.	茎、叶 Stem and leaf	Be included, different	MS0014
1-1-34- da		风湿	煮水洗凉	茎、叶	收录,不同	
何首乌 Fallopia multiflora		Rheumatism	思小元宗 Boiled for bath.	全、叫 Stem and leaf	Be included, different	MS0015
四土占		通筋活血 Prologing the muscles and	老小胆	#11	未收录	
黑老虎 Kadsura coccinea	Dăi cong dèng	Rrelaxing the muscles and stimulating the blood circulation	煮水喝 Boiled for drinking.	根 Root	Be not included	MS0048
茴茴蒜		小儿口内白疮	用纸包起放到胸前	叶	未收录	MS0046
ы ы од Ranunculus chinensis	Ya jiao tao	Children's Mouth ulcer	Packed by paper and put in front of your chest	Leaf	Be not included	11150010
		建点儿 11日初以 4	切碎, 煮水后捞出, 加入鸡蛋,	-+	收录,类同	
鸡冠花 Celosia cristata	Gēi gōng fā	流鼻血,女人月经过多 Nosebleed, menorrhagia	服下 Minced and boiled, drink the	花 Flower	Be included,	MS0025
			soup with eggs.		similar	
积雪草 Centella asiatica		发热 Fever	与香茅草根同煮,洗澡 Boiled with <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> for bath.	全株 Whole plant	未收录 Be not included	MS0009
-11-		成国化林 上丰		ш	未收录	1400000
蓟 Cirsium japonicum		感冒发烧、中毒 Fever, Toxicoderma	泡水喝 Soaked for drinking.	根 Root	Be not included	MS0072
-} HH		₽r □	揉碎,敷于伤口上	V 14	未收录	
剪刀股 Ixeris japonica		伤口 Wound	Mashed and applied to the affected area.	全株 Whole plant	Be not included	MS0031
A loss ->		为 4. ***********************************			收录,不同	
金樱子 Rosa laevigata	Sha du áng t í	补血、养颜 Enriching the blood	泡酒喝 Soaked in the wine for drinking.	果 Fruit	Be included, different	MS0069
		眼睛流泪	叶烤软,敷于眼睑上 Baked	叶		
空心泡	Săn yuán féng	Runny eyes	until soft, and put it on the eyelid.	Leaf	未收录 Be not	MS0024
Rubus rosaefolius	San yaan leng	皮肤中毒	煮水洗凉	全株	included	11150024
金叶北		Toxicoderma 肠炎、胃病	Boiled for bath. 与鱼腥草剁碎,加盐,隔天食用	Whole plant 叶	未收录	
宽叶韭 Allium hookeri	S ún	例 火 、	可巴胜早利许,加益,쪰人良用 Minced with Houttuynia cordata		Be not	MS0034

物种 Species	当地名 Local name	用途 Purpose	用法 Method	药用部位 Part used	中国药典比较 Comparison	标本号 Specimen No.
Species	Local name	1 urpose	and salt for eating.	1 art useu	included	Specimen 140.
			_		未收录	
龙芽草 Agrimonia pilosa	Liōng a tāo	拉肚子,腹痛 Abdominal pain	生吃 eat raw root.	根 Root	Be not included	MS0055
鳞片水麻 Debregeasia squamata	Ma yē	疖子, 化脓	煨热,捣碎外敷	根	未收录 Be not included	MS0047
蚂蝗七		胃痛	切碎,泡水喝	根	未收录	
워크로그 Chirita fimbrisepala	Shi shān tao	Stomachache	Minced, soaked for drinking.	Root	Be not included	
			与狗牙根同煮,将水含入口中		未收录	
芒萁 Dicranopteris pedata	Gěi nǐ tao	虫牙、牙痛 Decayed teeth	Keeping the water in the mouth which boiled with <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> .	全株 Whole plant	Be not included	MS0005
始 毛 独 禄 劫		皮肤中毒	煮水洗凉	叶	未收录	
绵毛猕猴桃 Actinidia fulvicoma var. lanata		Toxicoderma	思水仍然 Boiled for bath.	Leaf	Be not	MS0043
,		Toxicodeffilia	Boiled for built.	Leui	included	
节节草	_	治疗风湿,通血脉	温水喝	全株	收录,不同	
Equisetum ramosissimum	Tōng gūn tao	Toxicoderma, promoting	Boiled for drinking.	Whole plant	Be included,	
		blood circulation	Luck cha Viettle Calife	•	different	
牛膝	II= b=: 4=-	补血	与瘦肉、猪脚同煮	根	收录,不同	MC0011
Achyranthes bidentata	Hōng bēi tāo	Enriching the blood	Cooked with lean meat and pettitoes.	Root	Be included, different	MS0011
			与大蒜、蜂蜜、陈皮、生姜煮水		different	
枇杷		感冒	与人称、蜂鱼、陈皮、生安 <u></u> 想、	叶	收录,不同	
лиль Eriobotrya japonica	Bī bā	Cold	Boiled for drinking, with garlic,	Leaf	Be included,	
			honey, tangerine peel and ginger.		different	
		Ur 🗆	揉碎,敷于伤口上	V +4+	未收录	
七星莲 Viola diffusa		伤口 Wound	Mashed and applied to the	全株 Whole plant	Be not	MS0027
viota agjusa		woulid	affected area.	whole plant	included	
金线吊乌龟		风湿	泡酒	根	未收录	
並採用与电 Stephania cepharantha	Chēng zhēn deng	Rheumatism	Soaked in the wine for drinking.	Root	Be not	
			9		included	
千里光	V C	风湿	煮水洗澡(坐月子用)	茎、叶	未收录	MC0010
Senecio scandens	Yōng fā tao	Rheumatism	Boiled for bath.	Stem and leaf	Be not included	MS0019
					未收录	
珊瑚树		皮肤中毒	煮水洗凉	茎、叶	Be not	MS0026
Viburnum odoratissimum		Toxicoderma	Boiled for bath.	Stem and leaf	included	
		1. tot =0.6 tot	-tv. 1, nG	w.l. ter	收录,类同	
商陆 Phytolacca acinosa	Hōng tōng tao	大便难解	煮水喝 Boiled for drinking.	叶、根 Leaf and root	Be included,	MS0001
1 nyiotacca acmosa		Astriction	Boned for drinking.	Lear and 100t	similar	
蛇含委陵菜		下巴生水泡	捣碎,敷于患处	全株	未收录	
配百安阪米 Potentilla kleiniana	M á fa tao	Blister on jaw	Mashed and applied to the	Whole plant	Be not	MS0036
		3	affected area.		included	
石松	Discouling 15st	浮肿	煮水洗凉;煮水喝	全株	未收录	MG0022
Lycopodium japonicum	Bing biu dèng	Swelling	Boiled for drinking and bath.	Whole plant	Be not included	MS0022
					收录,不同	
石菖蒲	Shan jiang zi	风湿;清凉,润肺养颜	煮水喝	全株	Be included,	
Acorus tatarinowii	, <i>g</i>	Rheumatism; beautifying	Boiled for drinking.	Whole plant	different	
			-tv. 1, nG	A Life	收录,不同	
石韦 Pyrrosia lingua	Tớu đáo r é	退高烧,清凉润肺	煮水喝	全株 Whala plant	Be included,	MS0020
1 yrrosui iinguu		Fever, moistening lung	Boiled for drinking.	Whole plant	different	
单叶双盖蕨		退高烧,清凉润肺	煮水喝	全株	未收录	MS0097
Diplazium subsinuatum	Tóudáoré	Fever, moistening lung	Boiled for drinking.	Whole plant	Be not	11150057
		,			included	
			与柠檬草、天胡荽同煮, 用水洗		+ 114 =	
水蓼	Lài tao	感冒	澡 Boiled with Cymbopogon citratus	全株	未收录 Be not	MS0017
Polygonum hydropiper	La taU	Cold	and Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides	Whole plant	included	1110001/
			for bath.		moradou	
		m ->-	与角腥草剁碎, 加盐, 隔天服下	-11.	未收录	
## A Uivers a atinyers	Shùn tái	胃病	Minced with Houttuynia cordata	茎、叶	Be not	
Allium sativum		Gastrosis	and salt for eating.	Stem and leaf	included	
T 10 #5		发热	与柠檬草根同煮,洗澡	全株	未收录	
天胡荽 Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides		及?為 Fever	Boiled with Cymbopogon citratus	主体 Whole plant	Be not	MS0038
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			for bath.	Piune	included	

物种 Species	当地名 Local name	用途 Purpose	用法 Method	药用部位 Part used	中国药典比较 Comparison	标本号 Specimen No.
铜锤玉带草 Pratia nummularia		生疮、水泡 Blister	捣碎,加茶油,和匀,敷于患处 Mashed and applied to the affected area with camellia oil.	全株	未收录 Be not included	MS0028
乌蕨 Sphenomeris chinensis	Yă gēi mì	无名毒、疖子 Toxicoderma, furuncle	捣碎,外敷 Mashed and applied to the affected area.	叶 Leaf	未收录 Be not included	MS0006
吴茱萸 Tetradium ruticarpum	Chōu te	消无名毒 Toxicoderma	用火烤至 30 度以下,捣碎,敷 于患处 Baked until soft, then mashed and applied to the affected area.	마 Leaf	收录,不同 Be included, different	MS0032
蜈蚣草 Pteris vittata	Miāo dŏu tao	退热、消毒 Fever, Toxicoderma	煮水洗凉 Boiled for bath.	根 Root	未收录 Be not included	MS0003
香叶树 Lindera communis	Men dāo sū	风湿 Rheumatism	煮水洗凉 Boiled for bath.	茎、叶 Stems and leaf	未收录 Be not included	MS0050
香茅(柠檬草) Cymbopogon citratus	Xī māo tōu	感冒 Cold	与天胡荽、水蓼同煮,洗澡 Boiled with <i>Hydrocotyle</i> sibthorpioides and <i>Polygonum</i> hydropiper for bath.	全株 Whole plant	未收录 Be not included	MS0008
香青 Anaphalis sinica	Li ào	关节炎 Arthritis	涂于患处 Mashed and applied to the affected area.	茎、叶 Stems and leaf	未收录 Be not included	MS0045
菝葜 Smilax china	Jin gāng dāo	酒钥 For rice wine fermentation	剁碎晒干,磨粉 Dried and ground into a powder.	根 Root	收录,不同 Be included, different	MS0002
黑果菝葜 Smilax glauco-china	Jin gāng dāo	酒钥 For rice wine fermentation	剁碎晒干,磨粉 Dried and ground into a powder.	根 Root	未收录 Be not included	——
盐肤木 Rhus chinensis	Ni bēi sū	耳朵化脓 Fester in ears	焙干磨粉,用细管吹入耳中 Dried and ground into a powder, then will be put in ears.	果 Fruit	未收录 Be not included	——
野含笑 Michelia skinneriana	Sū ni yāo	内伤、淤血 Blood stasis	泡酒喝 Soaked in the wine for drinking.	叶 Leaf	未收录 Be not included	MS0049
野牡丹 Melastoma candidum	Dăi dong diăng	坐月子风湿 Rheumatism when childbirth	煮水洗凉 Boiled for bath.	全株 Whole plant	未收录 Be not included	MS0023
薏仁米 Coix lacryma-jobi var. ma-yuen	Tiān zī di	蛔虫(猪) Ascaris in pig	根煮水配饲料; 茎叶直接作饲料 Eaten by pigs as fodder (the roots need to be boiled)	全株 Whole plant	收录,不同 Be included, different	MS0004
鱼腥草(蕺菜) Houttuynia cordata	Hōng bēi nōng	退热 Fever 疖子 Furuncle	与车前、灯芯草同煮喝水 Boiled with <i>Plantago major</i> and <i>Juncus effusus</i> for drinking 叶子烤软敷于疖子上 Baked until soft,then applied to the affected area.	茎、叶 Stem and leaf 叶 Leaf	收录,类同 Be included, similar	MS0073
毡毛马兰 Kalimeris shimadai		补血 Enriching the blood	煮鸡、煮肉 Cooked with chicken and meat.	全株 Whole plant	未收录 Be not included	MS0042
硃砂根 Ardisia crenata	Sờng huan di	发烧,喉咙痛 Fever, sore throat	煮水喝 Boiled for drinking.	根 Root	未收录 Be not included	MS0052
南五味子 Kadsura longipedunculata	Dăi cōng dèng	通筋活血 Rrelaxing the muscles and stimulating the blood circulation	煮水喝 Boiled for drinking.	根 Root	未收录 Be not included	MS0056
草珊瑚 Sarcandra glabra	X è lan	喉咙痛 Sore throat	煮水喝 Boiled for drinking.	全株 Whole plant	未收录 Be not included	MS0057
流苏子 Coptosapelta diffusa	Ji éx ìt áo	生疮(痒) Sore	煮水洗凉 Boiled for bath.	全株 Whole plant	未收录 Be not included	MS0058
双蝴蝶 Tripterospermum chinense	Diu ti án h éng	风湿 Rheumatism	煮水洗凉;煮水喝 Boiled for drinking and bath.	全株 Whole plant	未收录 Be not included	MS0059
常春藤 Hedera nepalensis var. sinensis	San ge háng	风湿 Rheumatism	煮水洗凉 Boiled for bath.	全株 Whole plant	未收录 Be not included	MS0060
川续断 Dipsacus asper	Ya jiē lāo ba	补药,通筋活血 Tonic; rrelaxing the muscles and stimulating the blood circulation	泡酒 Soaked in the wine for drinking.	根 Root	未收录 Be not included	MS0061
淡红忍冬	Gōu guo dèng	小儿疝气	煮水喝	根	未收录	MS0062

物种	当地名	用途	用法 Nathad	药用部位	中国药典比较	标本号
Species Lonicara acuminata	Local name	Purpose Children's harnin	Method Roiled for drinking	Part used Root	Comparison Be not include	Specimen No.
Lonicera acuminata 金灯藤		Children's hernia 水肿	Boiled for drinking. 煮水蒸	Koot 全株	未收录	
Cuscuta japonica	Wu gen tao	Edema	Steaming	Whole plant	Be not included	MS0063
滇自珠		通筋活血 Rrelaxing the muscles and	煮水喝	全株	未收录	
Gaultheria leucocarpa var. crenulata	Chōu bi di	stimulating the blood circulation	Boiled for drinking.	Whole plant	Be not included	MS0064
大明常山		解蛇毒	煮水喝	全株	未收录	1.000.05
Dichroa daimingshanensis		Snake venom	Boiled for drinking.	Whole plant	Be not included	MS0065
细辛 Asarum sieboldii	Ma jiāo tao	风湿 Rheumatism	煮水洗凉 Boiled for bath.	全株 Whole plant	收录,不同 Be included, different	MS0066
薄叶鼠李	***	补药, 心痛病	温水煮猪心	茎	未收录	1.00000
Rhamnus leptophylla	Hōng sāi ti	Tonic; angina pectoris	Cooked with pig heart.	(枝刺) Tree Spikes	Be not included	MS0070
接骨草	Niu tōng di	皮肤生疤	捣碎,与茶油同煮,擦于患处 Mashed, boiled with tea-seed oil,	叶	未收录 Be not	MS0068
Sambucus chinensis	ivia tolig di	Skin scar	applying the affected area.	Leaf	included	WISOOO
薜荔		风湿	煮水洗凉	全株	未收录	
Ficus pumila	Qiāng dou ye	Rheumatism	Boiled for bath.	Whole plant	Be not included	MS0002
皱叶忍冬	CY / C	风湿,退烧	煮水洗凉	全株	未收录	1400072
Lonicera rhytidophylla	Gěn yín fa	Rheumatism; fever	Boiled for bath.	Whole plant	Be not included	MS0073
四川轮环藤	T:x., 4x.,	风湿	煮水洗凉	全株	未收录	MC0076
Cyclea sutchuenensis	Tiǎn dǎng	Rheumatism	Boiled for bath.	Whole plant	Be not included	MS0076
锦香草	Niu jiāo tao	风湿	煮水洗凉	全株	未收录 Be not	MS0078
Phyllagathis cavaleriei	Niu jiao tao	Rheumatism	Boiled for bath.	Whole plant	included	W130076
黄花倒水莲		补身子	煮肉	根	未收录	>
Polygala fallax	Ma ling an	Tonic	Cooked with meat.	Root	Be not included	MS0081
T - 76		n=}-	by +h - 라드 쪼리카프 I	ed.	未收录	
开口箭 Tupistra chinensis	Pān you bi	腰疼 Lumbago	烤热,敷到腰上 Calcined, applying to the waist	叶 Leaf	Be not included	MS0083
		舒筋活血			收录,不同	
钩藤	Gōu dèng	Rrelaxing the muscles and	煮水洗凉	根	股級,不同 Be included,	MS0085
Uncaria rhynchophylla	3	stimulating the blood circulation	Boiled for bath.	Root	different	
博落回		皮肤病, 癣	捣碎擦拭,煮水洗		未收录	
Macleaya cordata	Bŏng tŏng ye	Tinea	Mashed, boiled for bath.	叶	Be not included	MS0086
金耳环		风湿	煮水洗凉	全株	未收录	
Asarum insigne	Ma jiāo tao	Rheumatism	Boiled for bath.	Whole plant	Be not included	MS0088
常山		解蛇毒	煮水喝	全株	收录,不同	
Dichroa febrifuga		Snake venom	Boiled for drinking.	Whole plant	Be included, different	MS0089
球药隔重楼		风湿, 跌打损伤	捣碎外敷;泡酒擦拭	根	未收录	
Paris fargesii		Rheumatism, traumatic injury	Mashed and soaked in wine for external use.	Root	Be not included	MS0094
Lent. ++-#		风湿,跌打损伤	捣碎外敷: 泡酒擦拭	1 11	收录,类同	
七叶一枝花 Paris polyphylla		Rheumatism, traumatic injury	Mashed and soaked in wine for external use.	根 Root	Be included, similar	MS0095
1. A. 1.				112	未收录	
八角莲 Dysosma versipellis		无名毒 Toxicoderma	捣碎外敷 Mashed for external use.	根 Root	Be not	MS0096
Dysosma versipeniis			Transited for enternal age.		included	
多花黄精		润肺止咳 Moistening lung to arrest	煮水喝 Reiled for deigling	茎 (根状茎)	收录,类同 Be included,	
Polygonatum cyrtonema		cough	Boiled for drinking.	Rhizome	similar	
宝铎草		润肺止咳 Moistening lung to arrest	煮水喝	茎 (根状茎)	未收录 Be not	MS0091
Disporum sessile		cough	Boiled for drinking.	Rhizome	included	
石南藤		风湿; 手脚麻木, 酸痛	熬茶喝;煮水洗凉	茎、叶	未收录	
石 門原 Piper wallichii	Ch àu hong	Rheumatism, numbness of hands and feet	Boiled for drinking and bath.	Steam and leaf	Be not	MS00103
				ieai 茎、叶	included 收录,不同	
西域旌节花 Stachyurus himalaicus	Chòng leng pō	便秘 Astriction	煮水喝 Boiled for drinking.	Steam and	Be included,	MS0080
эшснушиз пипишисиз		1 Iouicuon	Doned for dimking.	leaf	different	

注: *表示栽培种。

Note: * indicates Cultivated plants.